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SOUTH AMERICA

L'Espansione Coloniale e Commerciale dell'Italia nel Brasile. By Dott. Pietro Ubaldi. 266 pp., index and bibliography. Ermanno Loescher & Co., Rome, 1911. 11 x 6½.

In 1905, 120,000 Italian emigrants settled in Brazil. In 1906 the Italian emigration into that Republic numbered 137,000 souls. This book gives the reasons why many thousands of Italians are seeking new homes or new opportunities to work in foreign lands. It then describes the various States of Brazil and notes the opportunities and advantages which each offers, if any, to foreign immigration. The book is a good specimen of the large amount of literature, much of it published by the government, that is constantly appearing in Italy for the guidance of Italian emigrants.

South American Trade. By Charles M. Pepper. 17 pp. and illustration. Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York, 1911. 8½ x 5½.

One of a series of lectures delivered in New York City. The short paper indicates the kinds of information and the nature of the studies that are most helpful in extending trade into foreign countries.

The Andean Land. (South America.) By Chase S. Osborn. Vol. I, xv and 312 pp., maps and illustrations. Vol. II, x and 331 pp., illustrations and index. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1909. 8½ x 5½.

The author, a newspaper publisher of Michigan, has written on western South America intelligently and in an interesting manner from the standpoint of the man of affairs. So far the book will be found useful. It is not a geographical work.

Chile. Its History and Development, Natural Features, Products, Commerce and Present Conditions. By G. F. Scott Elliot. With an Introduction by Martin Hume. Map, illustrations, appendix, bibliography and index. xxviii and 363 pp. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1907. 9 x 6.

Out of the 341 pages of text that compose this volume, 240 are dedicated to historical subjects foreign, largely, to Geography. Hence they can only be alluded to here. Neither would they deserve much attention at any rate. The last 101 pages (chapters XVI to XXII) relate to various subjects. Thus chapter XVI treats promiscuously of Government, people, food, and more matter equally congenial. The author says some very good things but also some very unjust and silly ones. The chapter following is devoted to mining and to nitrates. Valparaiso and Santiago are next passed in review. On this occasion he informs us that the young German is inferior to the young Englishman in mental powers and physical strength. That young Englishman in Chile he describes: "The young Englishman is considered essentially a schoolboy. His real life consists in lawn tennis, cricket, or polo . . . The office work corresponds to lessons." There are interesting statistical data, though not many. The other parts of the book, to the end, are of the same character in general, quite light reading, quite often fair in the judgments they express, but not of the least special importance. It is one of the very numerous books on foreign lands with which literature is flooded to-day. Illustrations are generally good, but stale. A map of Chile, after the well-known type, clings to the end, and a pretended bibliography also graces the volume.

AD. F. B.